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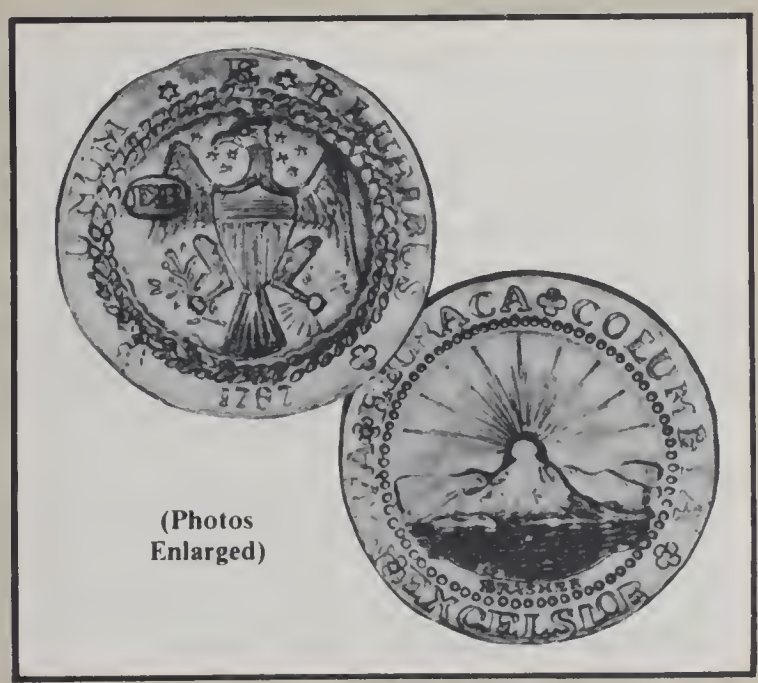
JULY AUCTION TO CONTAIN SPECTACULAR RARITIES

In February 1979, the four numismatic firms of Paramount, Stack's, RARCOA, and Superior announced that they would conduct a joint four session auction in Bridgeton, Missouri on July 26-27, 1979, the two days prior to the opening of the annual ANA Convention in St. Louis. "Auction '79", as the sale is being called, promises to be the numismatic event of the year.



(Photos Enlarged)

Catalogues of this monumental 2,000 lot sale have just been mailed to the combined auction mailing lists of all four companies. A limited number of additional catalogues are now available from Paramount for $10 each. The catalogue is approximately 450 pages with black and white photos of most lots and 16 pages of superb color photographs of featured items. It is the most lavish numismatic auction catalogue ever produced and will be an important reference for years to come.

The sale contains one of the most spectacular arrays of rare and high quality U.S., foreign, and ancient coins ever offered at Public Auction and it is anticipated that the sale will shatter the all-time record for total prices realized at a single sale by substantially surpassing the $6,000,000 mark!

The Colonial Coins offering is highlighted by the famous 1787 Brasher gold doubloon; this is the first auction appearance of this rarity since 1922. There is also a 1773 Virginia Pattern Halfpenny in Choice Proof, an EF-45 Immunis Columbia Cent, and an Unc-65 Continental Dollar in Pewter.

Half cents featured in the sale include proofs of 1841, 1848, 1850 and 1852, while the Large Cent offering includes the 1793 Chain in VF-20, two AU 1793 Wreaths and one Unc 1793 Wreath, a 1794 in Unc, a 1797 in Unc and the rare Proofs of 1841, 1856 and 1857.

Among the Small Cents there is an 1856 Flying Eagle Cent in Proof as well as both the 1857 and 1858 Flying Eagles in Proof. There are complete sets of Indian Cents from 1864 to 1909-S and Lincoln Cents (including a Gem 1922-P) offered as single lots. The extremely rare 1943-S Copper Cent concludes the small cent offering. The sale includes complete sets of two cent pieces, three cent nickel pieces, and Shield and Liberty Nickels. There are several Gem Unc three cent silver pieces including a superb 1865 and the five cent nickel offering includes an 1866 Proof, 1917 Matte Proof and a fully struck 1926-D.

(Continued on page 4)

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

During the ANA convention in 1975 in Los Angeles, Harvey Stack, Ben Stack, Dave Akers and myself, had a meeting to discuss some of the common problems facing most companies that conduct auctions. This was the beginning of other meetings which ultimately led to the creation of "Auction '79" which promises to be the auction event of the year.

Auction '79 will be a blockbuster numismatic event. Created by Paramount, Stack's, RARCOA, and Superior, this sale is a pioneering effort of unity and cooperation in our hobby. The nearly 2,000 lots offered range from 18th, 19th, and 20th Century U.S. coins to Canadian, World and Ancient rarities.

The cooperation, energy, knowledge, resources and foresight needed to design and implement Auction '79 has been simply incredible. To my knowledge this is the first grand-scale cooperation by such prestigious firms within the last three decades. Judging from the reaction to the catalogue and the concept, it will not be the last.

For the convenience of the collecting public, Auction '79 is scheduled for July 26-27 in Bridgeton, Missouri, which is a suburb of St. Louis and located close to the St. Louis International Airport. It also will make it convenient for those to plan to attend the ANA convention.

Auction '79 will be a "Great Moment" in numismatic history. I invite you to attend the sale in person and see literally dozens of the most famous and desirable coins in the world sold to the highest bidder. If you cannot attend, I invite you to send for a copy of the four-session catalogue — it is destined to be a collector's reference. Details on how to order your catalogue are available elsewhere in the Journal.

Auction '79 was conceived to bring together the greatest array of classical rarities ever to be sold in one place at one time. I think we have succeeded.

JOURNAL

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ON OUR COVER

The famous 1787 Brasher "Doubloon" will appear at public auction during "Auction '79" for the first time since 1922. Only seven specimens of this celebrated rarity are known.

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AUCTION TO CONTAIN RARITIES Cont'd.

Half dimes are well represented in the sale. In addition to many high quality type coins, the sale contains the following: 1794 AU and Unc, three 1795 Uncs, 1797 EF, 1829 Proof, 1837 N.S. BU, 1863 BU, and 1864 Gem BU.

The key date 1921-D Mercury dime is one of many scarce and choice ten cent pieces featured in the July sale.

The sale contains many choice dimes including: 1796 Superb Gem BU, 1798 BU, 1805 Unc-65, 1807 Unc-65+, 1809 Unc-65, 1830 Gem Proof, 1838-O Gem Unc, 1838-O Unc, 1841 Gem Unc, 1921 Unc-65+ and two Gem Unc 1921-D's. Several choice twenty cent pieces are offered including 1875-CC Unc, 1875 Gem Unc, two 1877 Proofs and the 1878 Proof.

The 1827 Original Proof is but one of many rare quarter dollars in the pre-ANA auction. Additional stars include a 1796, 1804, 1853 Arrows & Rays, and 1918/17-S, all in Mint condition.

There is a wide array of choice quarters highlighted by the extremely rare 1827 Original Proof. Also included are the following: 1796 Unc, 1796 AU-55, 1804 Unc, 1818 BU, 1820 BU, 1831, 1834, 1837 all BU, 1838 Seated Liberty, Gem BU, 1839 No Drapery, Gem BU, 1846 Proof-65, three Gem 1853 A&R, 1854 Proof, 1916 S.L. Unc-65+, 1918/17-S Unc-60, and 1927-S Unc-65+.

The premier attraction of the superb selection of half dollars is the extremely rare 1838-O, one of just 20 struck. The sale also includes the following half dollars: 1797 EF, two 1807 Bust Right Uncs, 30 Uncirculated Bust Halves from 1810 to 1836, 1846 Proof-65+, 1864 BU, 1867 BU, 1878-CC Unc-65, 1892-S Unc-65+, 1898-O Unc-65+, 1914 Choice BU, three Gem 1919 halves, 1919-D Unc-65, 1919-S Unc-65+, two 1920-D Unc-65, 1920-S Gem Unc, 1921 Unc-60+, two 1921-D Unc-65, and 1921-S Unc-65.

The selection of silver dollars is spectacular and features a Gem Unc 1893-S, two superb Unc 1892-S specimens and branch mint proofs of 1879-O and 1893-CC. Also offered are the following: 1795 Flowing Hair AU-55+, 1798 Gem Unc, 1798 virtually Unc-60, 1799 Choice Unc, 1800 Choice Unc, 1802 Gem Unc, 1836 Gobrecht Proof, two 1838 Gobrecht Proofs, 1844

One of the many highlights of the silver dollar selections is this Superb Gem Uncirculated 65+++ 1892-S Morgan. Other highlights include a Gem Unc 1893-S, a branch mint proof of 1879-O and 1893-CC, a Gem Unc 1884-S, 1889-CC and 1895-O, plus a Proof 1895.

Unc-60+, 1850-O Unc-65, 1853 Gem Unc and Gem Proof, and 1857 Proof. The Morgan Dollar offering is outstanding, including in addition to those mentioned, 1884-S Gem Unc and Unc-60++, two Gem 1889-CC, 1895 Proof-60, 1895-O Superb Gem Unc, and 1901 Superb Gem Unc.

The selection of rare U.S. gold coins is one of the most impressive to ever be sold at public auction. The gold dollar offering is highlighted by the extremely rare 1849-C Open Wreath in Extremely Fine. Also offered are the following: 1849, No L, Unc-65+ and Unc-60+, 1854 Type II Gem Unc, 1855 Gem Unc, 1855-O Unc-65, 1856-S Choice Unc, 1859-S Choice Unc, two 1860-D in EF-45, 1861-D EF-45, 1863 Unc-60+, 1865 Unc-65+, 1867 Unc-65+, 1870-S Gem Unc and Unc-60, and 1876 Unc-65. There are also numerous superb specimens from 1880 to 1889.

One of the rarest and most desirable coins offered at the July 26-27 sale will be the Gem Proof-65 1831 Half Dollar — one of only three or four known.

The quarter eagle selection is highlighted by some sensational specimens dated prior to 1834 and by the finest known 1848 CAL. in Unc-65. Included are the following: 1797 EF-45 and VF-25, 1804 13 Stars, VF, two 1804 14 Stars, 1807 AU, 1808 AU-50, 1821 EF-45, 1824/1 Unc-65, three examples of 1825 in EF-40, Almost Unc-60 and Gem Unc, 1826 AU-55 and Unc-60, 1827 AU-50, 1829 Gem Unc, 1831 Unc-60 and AU, three Unc 1839-O including one in Unc-65+, 1841-D AU-50, 1861 Proof 60++, 1863 Choice Extremely Fine, 1867 Unc-65, 1870 Choice Proof, 1875 Proof-65, 1878 Proof-60++, 1898 Gem Proof, 1908 Proof-65++, 1910 Gem Proof and 1911-D Gem Unc. A complete set of Indian Heads is also offered as one lot.

Three dollar gold pieces in the sale are noteworthy for their quality and include 1859 Proof 65+, 1862 Proof 65+, 1866 Unc-65, 1868 Unc-65 and Choice Unc, 1872 Unc-65+, 1877 Proof-65, 1881 Proof-65+, two 1882 Proofs, 1883 Proof, 1885 Proof-65, 1886 Proof, 1887 Proof (two specimens), and 1888 Proof-65 and Gem Unc. Gem Proof specimens of the beautiful Flowing Hair Stellas of 1879 and 1880 are also included in the sale.

(Photos Enlarged)

Seven excessively rare patterns struck in gold, including this 1875 "Sailor's Head" Half Eagle, will be sold during the Bridgeton, Missouri sale. Only two specimens of this pattern were struck in gold.

The finest known 1848 CAL, Quarter Eagle, plus such desirable and choice dates as the 1824/1, 1826, 1829, and 1839-O will find new homes. Proof quarter eagles include 1861, 1870, 1875, 1878, 1898, 1908, and 1910.

The half eagle ($5 gold) listing is extensive. In addition to a number of early dates in EF and AU, the following are offered: 1806, Pointed 6, Unc-65, 1806 Round 6, Unc, 1807 Bust Right, Gem Unc, 1807 Bust Left, Unc-60+, 1810 Small Date, Small 5, Unc-60, 1810 Large Date, Large 5, Unc-65 and Unc-60+, 1809/8 Unc-60+ and Almost Unc-60 (two pieces), 1813 Unc-65 and AU-55, 1819 EF, 1821 AU-50, 1823 Choice AU and EF-45, 1824

Scarce Half Eagles ($5 gold pieces) to be sold to the highest bidder at "Auction '79" include: 1806, 1807, 1810, 1809/8, 1813, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1824, 1825/1, 1828, 1832, and 1833. All gold coins dated before 1834 are rare due to official and unofficial melting.

Gem Unc and EF-40, 1825/1 EF, 1828 Gem Unc and EF, 1832 13 Stars, EF-40 (two specimens), 1833 Unc, 1835, 1836, and 1838 all Unc, 1840-D Unc-60+, 1841-C Gem Unc, 1856-S Unc-60, 1858 Unc-65, 1858-C Unc-60, 1864 Proof-65, 1864 Unc-60, 1864-S EF-40, 1870-CC Choice AU, 1871-CC Choice Unc, 1872 Unc-60+, 1881 Proof-60+, 1883-CC Choice Unc, 1884 Proof-65, 1886 Gem Proof, 1888 Proof-65, 1908-S Superb Gem Unc, 1909-O Gem Unc and Almost Unc-60, 1909-S Gem Unc, 1911 Proof-65+, 1916-S Superb Gem Unc and 1929 Gem Unc.

This Gem Uncirculated 65 1920-S Indian Head Eagle is expected to realize a final bid of better than $30,000. The 1920-S is recognized as the third rarest issue of the design.

The ten dollar gold piece offering features a complete run of the early dates from 1795 to 1804 that is highlighted by the extremely rare 1798 7x6 stars in AU a Choice Unc 1795, and a Gem Unc 1800. The sale contains several examples of such dates as 1795, 1796, 1799 and 1801. There is an excellent selection of proof eagles in the sale that is highlighted by the unique 1853-O and a Gem 1873. Other proofs include 1859, 1863, 1872, 1876, 1878, 1882, 1888, 1897 and 1900. A complete run of the rare Carson City eagles is offered in the sale and features an AU 1870-CC. The sale contains many beautiful Indian Head Eagles including the famous 1907 Rolled Edge With Periods and two uncirculated examples of the rare and

(Continued on next page)

popular 1920-S, one a gem. There is also a Gem Unc 1913-S in the sale and gem uncirculated examples of such rare dates as 1908-S, 1909-S, 1911-S and 1914-S.

With a mintage of 30, the 1871 Gem Proof-65 Double Eagle is expected to be a major attraction among $20 gold coin collectors. Additional Proof $20 gold pieces to be sold at "Auction '79" include the 1886, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1896, 1902, 1907, 1909, plus two Proof 1907 High Reliefs.

Double eagles are a featured part of the sale with the premier offering being the excessively rare 1879 Quintuple Stella struck in gold (offered as a lot with a copper-gilt example). Other rare and choice items in this series include the following: 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854-S, 1856-S, and 1860 all in uncirculated condition, 1854-O EF, 1861-S Paquet AU, 1862 Proof-65, 1871 Proof-65, 1871-S Gem Unc, 1872 Proof-65, 1882 EF, 1885 Gem Unc and Choice AU, 1886 Proof-65, 1888 Proof-60, 1889 Proof-65, 1892 Proof-60+, 1896 Proof, 1902 Proof, and 1907 Proof. The beautiful Saint-Gaudens series features no less than seven High Reliefs plus two Proof High Reliefs, one a satin finish proof and the other a unique matte proof. Other beautiful Saint-Gaudens issues include 1909/8 Unc-65+, 1909 Proof and Gem Unc, 1909-D Gem Unc, 1921 BU, 1924-D, 1924-S, 1926-D, 1927-S, 1929 and 1932 all in Choice Unc.

Territorial gold issues are represented in the sale by some of the most famous and rare issues from the Old West. Highlighting this section of the sale is the 1855 Kellogg $50 in proof, the 1851 Schultz $5, the 1851 Dunbar $5, a gem uncirculated 1850 Baldwin $10 "Cowboy", an uncirculated 1855 Wass, Molitor $50 and an AU 1849 Oregon $10. Also offered are the following: 1851 Lettered Edge slug, Unc; 13 Bechtler coins in denominations of $1.00, $2.50 and $5.00, many in AU or Unc; both varieties of the Norris, Grieg and Norris $5 in AU; two Moffat-Humbert $50 slugs in Choice Unc; 1852 Moffat-Humbert $10 as well as the 1852/1 $20, 1852/1 $10, and 1852 $10 Moffat-Humbert issues in high grade. From the U.S. Assay Office come the 1852 $50, Choice Unc, 1852 $10 AU, 1853 $10 AU, 1853 $20, 884 Thous, Choice EF, and the 1823 $20, 900 Thous in Choice Unc. The 1849 Miner's Bank $10 is offered in unc along with the Baldwin & Co. 1850 $5 in AU and 1851 $10 in AU. Uncirculated examples of both Kellogg double eagles (1854 and 1855) appear in the sale and so does the 1849 Oregon $5 "Beaver" in AU. Most Mormon issues are offered including the extremely rare 1849 $20 and two "Beehive" $5 pieces. All the Clark, Gruber & Co. issues are offered in the sale including the rare 1860 $20 in Choice EF. The territorial section also includes one of the largest selections of gold ingots to be sold in many years, 13 lots in all.

The U.S. proof set offering is outstanding and is highlighted by a partial proof set of 1831 (missing only the large cent and gold) in gem condition. Each coin is sold individually. There is also a gem original gold proof set of 1896 offered as one lot. Many other fine U.S. proof sets, most of them original, are offered including the following dates: 1886, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1877, 1878, 1882, 1883, 1887, 1891 and a complete run of the Barber coinage from 1892-1915. There are also duplicate sets of 1896, 1906 and 1915.

Many extremely rare U.S. pattern coins are offered in the sale including seven excessively rare patterns struck in gold. The pattern offering is highlighted by the first appearance at public auction of the 1874 Bickford Eagle, J-1373, the appearance of the 1875 "Sailor's Head" Half Eagle, J-1438, and the 1868 Longacre Eagle, J-661, all struck in gold. Another highlight of the pattern offering is the 1877 $50 in copper-gilt. Other rare patterns offered in the sale include the following: 1836 $1, J-67, struck over an 1859 gold dollar; 1852 Ring gold half dollar, J-13; 1852 $1, J-141; 1852 $1, J-145; 1808 $5 silver, J-40; 186 $3, J-441; 1865 $5, J-446; 1865 $20, J-453; 1868 $10, J-66 1868 $10, J-663; 1869 $3, J-773; 1875 $1, J-1432; 1871 $ J-1133; 1878 $10, J-1580; 1879 "Washlady" $1 in whi metal, and the 1885 $1, J-1747.

Listed in the Judd reference work on U.S. pattern coins as Rarity-8 (2-3 pieces known), the 1877, Gilt-Copper "Half Union" is one of "Auction '79's" most desirable offerings.

One of the most intriguing lots in the sale is a complete set of Carson City Mint gold coins in $5, $10 and $20 denominations (including the very rare 1870-CC $20) offered as a single lot. There is also a lovely Panama-Pacific commemorative set that includes both $50 gold coins. A duplicate $50 Octagonal is offered separately. Another especially interesting part of the sale is a group of original uncirculated rolls including 1907 1¢, 1913 Type 1 5¢, 1936-S 5¢, 1914 10¢, 1929 10¢, 1916-D 25¢, 1919 25¢, 1934 25¢, 1934 50¢, 1891-S $1 and 1927-S $1. There are also several U.S. gold type sets offered as individual lots including a choice condition 12-piece set.

"Auction '79" is not limited to U.S. coins and the sale contains an impressive offering of silver and gold coins of the world and many marvelous ancient Greek and Roman coins.

The highlight of the foreign section is the only collectible specimen of the famous 1911 Canadian Dollar struck in silver. There are many other superb Canadian and Newfoundland coins in the sale including the finest known 1921 50 cents and Specimens in 5 cent, 10 cent, 20 cent, 25 cent, and 50 cent denominations. A beautiful selection of British coins is also included in the sale. Among these are an uncirculated James II crown, and a uniface lead trial strike of an 1837 crown. There are rare proofs and patterns as well. Included in the foreign offering are such desirable items as two Gem 1935 Waitangi proof sets; the 1813 Zara 18 Francs, 40 Centimes in VF-EF; the 1890 Comoro Islands 5 Francs in Unc-65+; and many others. There is also a lot containing 22 Uniface specimen banknotes of South American countries in a presentation book from the American Bank Note Co.

The 1911 Canadian dollar is one of the world's most famous and desirable silver coins. Only two specimens were struck in silver and one is permanently impounded in the Royal Mint Collection in London, England. The second silver 1911 dollar, catalogued as "Superb Gem Specimen 65+" will be sold at "Auction '79".

Foreign gold coins are in great demand today and "Auction '79" contains a superb and varied selection. There is a small group of high quality Danish 2 Frederick d'or and 2 Christian d'or; a superb 1813 Great Britain "Military Guinea"; an 1893 Great Britain Proof Set including all denominations up to £5; a superb 1911 British £5; a 1662 Gold Pattern broad from England; a gold Unite and a silver pattern for a gold Unite from England; a 1937 George VI Coronation gold set; a 1786 2½ Doppia from Italy-Sardinia in About EF; an 80 Florins piece in EF dated 1827 from Italy-Florence; a beautiful Proof 1813 5 Thaler from Germany-Brunswick-Luneberg; a 1916 Chinese dollar struck in gold; a borderline Unc 1774 Spain eight escudos; a selection of rare Netherlands gold including two "Horseman" 14 guilders and one 7 guilders, and the extremely rare 1895 "Young Head" ten guilders.

"Auction '79" concludes with a superb collection of 147 ancient Greek and Roman coins. Among the many outstanding Greek pieces are the following: *Lucania,* Heraclia, Silver Didrachm in almost EF; *Lucanium,* Thurium, Silver Stater in EF; *Sicily,* Camarina, 430 B.C., Tetradrachm, almost VF; Camarina, 420-405 B.C., Silver Tetradrachm, VF; Gela, 420-415 B.C., Tetradrachm VF; Himera, Silver Tetradrachm, VF; Siculo-Punic, Tetradrachm, EF; Siculo-Punic Cephaloedium, Tetradrachm, EF; *Macedon,* Philip II, Gold Stater, VF+; Demetrius Poliorcetes, Gold Stater, type of Alexander the Great, VF+; *Thrace,* Thasos, Tetradrachm, F-VF; *Locris,* Locri Opunitii, Silver Stater, EF+; *Satraps of Caria,* Hecatomnus, Rhodian Tetradrachm, VF; *Lydia,* Croeus, Silver Double Siglos, VF+; *Egypt,* Ptolemy, Gold Tetradrachm, almost VF; Ptolemy, Gold Octodrachm, Sidon Mint, EF; and Arsinoe II, Philadelphos, Silver Dekadrachm, EF+.

The ancient Roman coins are equally spectacular and include: Tiberius, gold aureus, EF; Caligula, gold aureus, almost EF; Nero, gold aureus, both young bare head and laureate head types; Galba, gold aureus, VF; Domitian, gold aureus, two types; Trajan, gold aureus, VF+; Marcus Aurelius, gold aureus EF+, two types; Lucius Verus, gold aureus, F-VF; Diocletian, gold aureus, VF. Also offered are many gold solidii including two very rare ones of Constantine III and Constantius III. There are also several gold tremissii and a selection of Byzantine coins including groups of gold coins.

In addition to the foregoing highlights of the sale, "Auction '79" includes many other items that will appeal to all collecting tastes and budgets. There are choice U.S. copper and silver type coins, and Morgan and Peace Dollars, U.S. Commemoratives, and gem condition "common date" gold coins. There are also numerous moderately priced foreign coins, including gold, and many silver and copper Greek and Roman coins that are affordable to the collector of more modest means.

"Auction '79" has it all, great rarities, superb quality and diversity that covers virtually every numismatic specialty. It is truly the most exciting auction of this or any other year and it will surely be an event, a "happening", that will be remembered as long as people are interested in numismatics. ■

THE HISTORY AND INSTRUMENTS OF INVESTITURE

Jamaica honors the Tenth Anniversary of the Investiture with a limited minting of a silver $25, and gold $100 and $250 commemorative Proof coins. Prince Charles is portrayed actually wearing the Investiture Regalia — a first in numismatics.

The Investiture, as we know it today, has its roots in early Welsh history. It is impossible to separate fact from legend, because much of the history surrounding the Investiture has been handed down from generation to generation in ballads, tales and legends.

The title of Prince of Gwynedd — Gwynedd being North Wales and ofttimes all of Wales — was the origin of the present title, Prince of Wales. It can be traced to the 9th century to Rhodri the Great.

In those earliest known ceremonies, various clans came together in a meeting and the chiefs chose a Prince from each tribe. Sometimes more than one wished to be Prince, and the dispute had to be settled by a duel. The Avoucher would step forward and announce loudly for all the clans to hear:

> "Then whatsoever man would dispute the title with him must step out, sword in hand, seize the torque also, and there, each gripping fast that golden symbol, the two men must fight it out till one of them was slain."

Vaingloriously, the victor of the duel, having subdued all competitors, was properly invested with the instruments or symbols of authority. These symbols, the forerunner of the modern Investiture Regalia, were the Torque, a garland of gold worn around the neck; and the Sword of the Princeship. They are today still used in the Investiture ceremony. The Torque, however, has since been replaced with a chaplet of gold placed on the head of the Prince.

The first to be called Prince of Wales was Llywelyn ap Gruffydd. It was he who led North and South Wales to a unification of the principality. Following a quarrel with Edward I (who had succeeded Henry III on the English throne) Llywelyn was finally forced to sign the Treaty of Conway in November 1277, reducing his control to only Anglesey and Snowden. Four years later he fell in battle and his head was triumphantly paraded through the streets of London on a lance.

The loss of Llywelyn and the takeover of Wales by the English king led to numerous rebellions by the fiery Welshmen. As a means of pacification, Edward decided to build castles throughout Wales where frequent visitations by himself and his family might sit well with the Welsh. Six castles were subsequently built over the next several years. They were: Beaumaris; Conway; Criccieth; Rhuddlan; Harlech; and Caernarvon; and it was at Caernarvon that his second son was born on April 25, 1284. Seventeen years later the young Prince was invested at Lincoln ". . . with all the Royal Lands in Wales, the Earldom of Chester, the Duchy of Aquitaine and the Lordship of Ponthieu . . ." (The young Prince was later to become Edward II).

He thus became the successor of Llywelyn and the first member of the English Royal House to hold the title of Prince of Wales.

The Regalia used in the 1969 Investiture for Prince Charles consisted of the Mantle, the Sword, the Coronet, the Gold Ring and the Gold Rod or Verge. Each has special

Prince Charles and Queen Elizabeth II listen as Sir Ben Bowen Thomas delivers a loyal address. Note the Sword, Rod, Ring, Mantle and Coronet — symbols of the Investiture — worn or held by the Prince of Wales.

significance. The Sword — defense; the Rod — authority; the Ring signifies that the Prince is married to his country of Wales and a father to her children. The Mantle, made especially for this Investiture, was purple silk velvet lavishly trimmed with white ermine and sealskin dots and was held with the 18-carat Welsh gold clasp used previously at the 1911 Investiture. The Coronet was also especially designed in a more modernized version and consisted of a circlet of crosses and fleur-de-lys with a single arch topped by an orb and cross. It was set with diamonds and emeralds and had an ermine base. It was the first time a crown or coronet had been made by electro-forming and was thinner and half as heavy than if it had been made in the traditional manner.

This, then, is a brief outline of the history of the Investiture and the instruments — or regalia — used in the creation of a Prince of Wales. ■

COLLECTOR'S GLOSSARY

AVOUCHER: One who declares the truth; asserts; affirms.

CHAPLET: Headdress; cap.

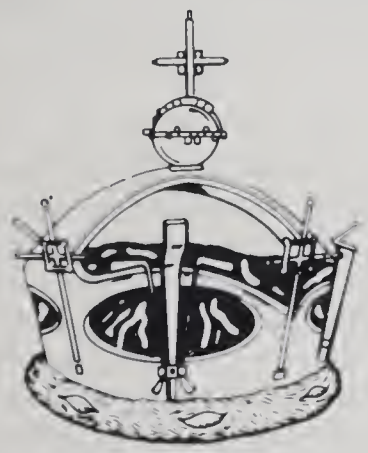
REGALIA: Emblems and insignia of rank or position.

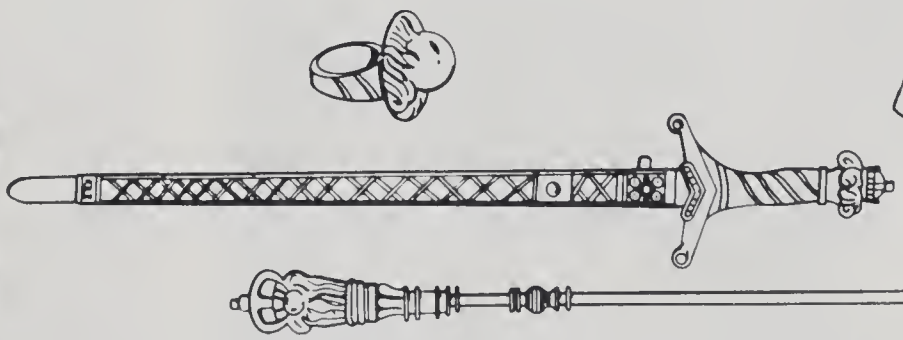
VERGE: A rod or staff, symbols of office.

His Royal Highness Prince Charles Philip Arthur George kneels before his Queen to pledge his fidelity. The invitation list was kept to 4,000 honored guests.

A sterling silver 10 Crown and gold 100 Crown — featuring the Heir Apparent and the current reigning Monarch — has been issued by the Turks and Caicos Islands to celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the Investiture.

The Investiture Regalia





The Sword — Silver gilt, used at the last investiture and inscribed with the name of the previous title-holder. The sword signifies defense.

The Gold Rod — A two-foot-eight-inch silver-gilt rod, decorated with cupids and ostrich feathers. The rod represents authority.

The Gold Ring — Two dragons of gold clutching an amethyst. The ring symbolizes that the Prince is wedded to his country and is father of her children.

The Mantle — Of purple silk, trimmed with ermine and sealskin dots. The gold clasp worn by the previous Prince of Wales adorned the mantle.

The Coronet — Donated by the Goldsmiths' Company, this circlet bears alternate crosses and fleurs-de-lys, surmounted by an orb and cross. The gold is reinforced with irdium platinum and studded with 75 diamonds and 12 emeralds, with a base of ermine and a cap of purple velvet. It was with this coronet the Queen invested her son as Prince of Wales.

PRINCE CHARLES PHILIP ARTHUR GEORGE HIS INVESTITURE — 1969

by
Helen Price

INVESTITURE: Formal investing with an office, power, authority, etc.
— Webster

The title of Prince of Wales is conferred upon the eldest son of the reigning monarch through the formal ceremony of the Investiture. This is a treatise on the Investiture of His Royal Highness, Prince Charles, which took place a decade ago on July 1, 1969.

Holding the Rod, symbolizing authority, Prince Charles and his mother, Queen Elizabeth II, listen to an address given by Sir Ben Bowen Thomas.

Prince Charles swearing an oath of loyalty before Queen Elizabeth II.

Contrary to the traditional practice of bestowing the title of Prince of Wales during the Investiture ceremonies, Queen Elizabeth II chose the Empire Commonwealth Games at Cardiff on July 26, 1958 as the time to announce the creation of Charles the Prince of Wales. The announcement read:

> "The Queen has been pleased to order Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal for creating His Royal Highness Prince Charles Philip Arthur George, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester."

It was to be eleven years later until his Investiture on July 1, 1969.

Only once before had Caernarvon Castle been the site of the Investiture Ceremony. That was in 1916 for Edward VIII. Prior to Edward nineteen other English Princes had borne the title Prince of Wales, the first being Edward II in 1301. From 844 to 1282 nineteen Independent Princes were so honored starting with Rhodri The Great, Prince of Wales from 844 to 878 and ending with Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn, 1246 to 1282 — all Welshmen.

Queen Elizabeth II, with a desire for simplicity — as opposed to the ostentatiousness of Edward's Investiture — restricted the guest list to 4,000. This was about half the number attending the 1911 ceremony.

Staging the ceremony at the ancient castle at Caernarvon presented a monumental task. The huge rugged old castle, with its many towers and crenellated battlements, commands a strategic spot at the mouth of the River Sciont. To prepare it for the ceremony, row upon row of seats were banked against the remarkably well preserved old stone walls. Huge colorful banners fluttered in the constant wind. At one end of the court, a low round dais of Welsh slate had been

erected, upon which stood three thrones and a small stool. A plastic canopy overhead was the only protective shield against a threatening rain. Just days before the ceremony Charles made a cursory tour of the grounds and was one of the first to ask the Duke of Norfolk what would happen if it rained. The Duke smiled and said "Then we shall get wet!"

Prince Charles as he appeared on his day of Investiture.

Prince Charles on his Investiture day wearing the new Coronet and Mantle.

The Turks and Caicos Islands' 1979 10 Crown Proof silver and 100 Crown Proof gold coins honor the Tenth Anniversary of the Investiture of Prince Charles as Prince of Wales. Both coins feature the one-year-only legend, "10TH ANNIVERSARY OF INVESTITURE OF CHARLES AS PRINCE OF WALES", as well as a portrait of Prince Charles and the Investiture Regalia. In no case will the mintages exceed 25,000 silver and 10,000 gold coins.

One other aspect of the tradition which was changed in the name of simplicity was the Prince of Wales' Crown. Originally made in 1729 for Frederick, eldest son of George II, it is a "diadem of gold, ornamented with gems and pearls from the mines and rivers of Wales, capped with purple velvet and rimmed with ermine."

The Royal Family looked upon this ancient headgear with utter distaste and commissioned the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths to design and complete a new coronet of Welsh gold. The new gold circlet was made of alternate crosses and fleurs-de-lys. The gold was reinforced with iridium platinum and studded with 75 diamonds and 12 emeralds. It had a base of ermine and a cap of royal purple velvet in keeping with the mantle. It weighed but three pounds, a far cry from the neck-breaking jewel-studded monstrosity that rested on the head of Frederick.

Prince Charles regarded the Investiture ritual as a happy occasion, as well as sacramental and commented meaningfully on his personal motto "Ich Dien" (I Serve): ". . . . I Serve is a marvelous motto to have," he said at the time. "That's the basis of one's job — to serve other people. And a Prince of Wales has to do what he can by influence . . . not by power. There isn't any power, there can be influence . . . in direct ratio to the respect people have for you. I don't want to be a figurehead, but one can reasonably hope to influence people to do what you think is good and useful."

On the 1st of July, the day of the ceremony, the clouds dropped low and darkened and a downpour seemed imminent as members of the Royal Family began to arrive at the castle in carriages. Bleachers had been erected outside the

(Continued on next page)

castle walls for most of the Americans to sit as the loud speakers blared out the progress of the ceremony inside. They seemed content to simply listen, cheer and applaud when the occasion demanded.

When Charles arrived at the castle, his personal banner for Wales (showing the arms of the last native prince) was raised over the Eagle Tower and a fanfare was sounded. Immediately following this the

The Arms of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales

Jamaica's 1979 $25 silver coin depicts for the first time Prince Charles wearing the Investiture Regalia. The 63 mm coin (shown above actual size) weighs 2,100 grains and contains more than one-third of a pound of solid sterling silver. This massive silver coin is the largest and heaviest sterling silver coin ever issued by any country.

Prince and his attendants went to th Chamberlain Tower to wait unt summoned by the Queen.

The Queen's procession followed next the accompaniment of a 21-gun salut When she entered the castle the Roy Banner fluttered from the Eagle Towe replacing that of Prince Charles, and t State Trumpeters sounded a fanfare. A she was led to the dais the crowd sang "He Wlad Fy Nhadau — Land of My Fathers followed by "God Save The Queen".

At this point the Garter King of Arm summoned the Prince as directed by t Queen. A procession was formed and t Prince was conducted to the Que followed by Welsh peers bearing t Insignia with which he was to be investe Then the Letters Patent — by which t Prince was created — were delivered to t Lord Great Chamberlain who in tu handed them to the Queen. The Princ after making three separate obeisances her, then knelt on a cushion before h While the Home Secretary read the Lette Patent, the Queen invested the Prince wi the Insignia of his principality and t Earldom of Chester. And not until t mantle was placed on his shoulders did t rain come — and then it was but a driz and soon over.

The Prince then placed his han between those of Her Majesty and in

clear, firm voice with no hint of nervousness, declared:

"I, Charles, Prince of Wales, do become your leige man of life and of life and limb and earthly worship, and faith and truth, I will bear unto you against all manner of folks."

The Queen then handed the Letters Patent to the Prince, at the same time raising him up, and they exchanged the kiss of fealty. The Prince then took his seat at the right of the Queen.

This was followed by a loyal address given by Sir Ben Bowen Thomas, to which the Prince replied in impeccable Welsh and then in English:

"I know that social conditions have changed since fifty years ago and, of course, are still changing. The demands on a Prince of Wales have altered, but I am determined to serve and to try as best I can to live up to those demands, whatever they might be in the rather uncertain future.

"One thing I am clear about, and it is that Wales needs to look forward without forsaking the traditions and essential aspects of her past. The past can be just as much a stimulus to the future as anything else . . ."

All that remained now was for Queen Elizabeth II to formally present to the crowd His Royal Highness Prince Charles, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. ■

COLLECTOR'S GLOSSARY

CRENELLATED: A notch, an indentation or loophole in the top of a battlement or wall, etc.
FEALTY: Loyalty, fidelity.
LETTERS PATENT: A document issued by a government to a person, authorizing him to perform some act, or to enjoy some privilege, so-called because the document is not sealed but open.
MANTLE: A loose, sleeveless cloak or cape.
OBEISANCES: A bow, curtsy, etc.

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French Piéforts: Numismatics' Best Kept Secret

by
John Smithwick

Piéfort (pē-ā-fȯər) striking in France has a long and distinguished history that predates the voyages of Christopher Columbus and the signing of the Magna Charta. First struck more than 400 years before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, 12th century examples of Piéforts can be found in France's Bibliothèque Nationale (National Library). Encompassing the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and the Age of Enlightenment, Piéforts have become an important numismatic link to the past.

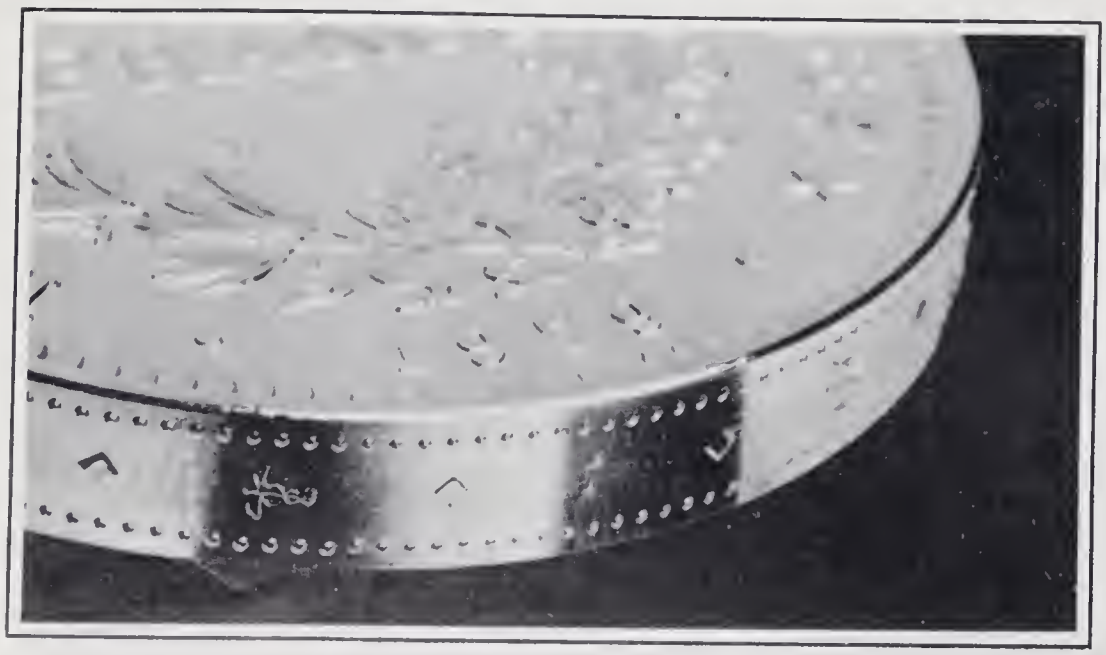
The first Piéforts were essays. Called "pleasure coins" or "honor coins", they were generally struck to model new coinage designs. Though many of these essay strikes were closely followed by normal circulation strikes, a few essays were struck without any intention of being used as coinage. Instead, they were given by the monarchy as awards or favors to men of note.

Following the downfall of the Caroligian Dynasty, feudal lords seized the right to mint money. They, as well as the existing monarchy, continued the practice of giving these "pleasure coins" to favored friends. As a result, this custom was well established when King Jean decreed a coinage reform in 1355. Court officials now gave counsel to the King regarding coinage matters. In return, they were entitled to receive for their inspection, one gold and one silver coin struck with special care of the same design as each new issue. These "model specimens" were called "Piéforts" or "feet strong". This literally translates as "best foot forward" — the best from the mint.

In order to achieve the necessary detailed impression of the smaller coins, thicker and larger blanks (planchets) were used. Eventually, this custom of using larger blanks included all coins intended for circulation. Though they continued to be struck with special care, the alloy content (fineness) of these thicker and heavier Piéforts often varied. Also, they were sometimes enamelled or gold-plated, thus truely becoming "pleasure coins".

By the mid 16th century, however, minting and technical knowledge had reached the point where the actual weight and alloy content of Piéforts could be consistent. Thus, Piéforts were accurately fixed at twice or four-times the weight of general circulation coins. In 1547, their manufacture became the exclusive right of the Paris Mint which, in turn, provided other French mints (workshops) with the dies, hallmarks, and hubs necessary for coinage production. Piéforts were also sent to these mints for use as quality standards, thereby assuring a uniform national coinage.

As coinage demand and governmental policies changed in the 18th century, the use of Piéforts nearly stopped. They became useless as standards and any prestige they offered for their beauty and artistic value became lost in the economic and military turmoil of that century. It was not until 1896 that Piéforts were again struck in answer to collector demand and to supply the mint examples of their coinage. But as with the 1700's, uncertainties caused a halt in Piéfort coinage during the early part of the 20th century. France did not again resume Piéfort coinage in earnest until 1960.



The double-thick Piéfort features a beaded edge bearing symbols of Industry, the Professions and Agriculture.

MODERN PIÉFORT COINAGE

Recent Piéforts show a marked improvement in appearance. New coinage procedures by the Pairs Mint assure the collector a quality product. Piéfort planchets undergo special treatment and inspection to assure flawless surfaces. Coinage dies are polished with fine diamond powder to give the struck planchet proof fields while the reliefs are matted to insure a visual contrast between the relief (design) and the fields. Once in use, the dies are minutely inspected after a few strikings with no die being used more than thirty times. The finished coin is then inspected with any imperfection being cause for immediate rejection. So strict is this inspection that it is not unusual to find that over one-half of a day's Piéfort production is returned to the melting pot! As a result, French Piéforts offered to the collecting public are perhaps the most perfect coins available anywhere.

It is only recently that collectors and investors have turned their attention to Piéforts. In addition to very low mintages (often in the 150-300 range), Piéforts also offer the astute buyer *high intrinsic value.* An excellent example of this is the 1979 50 Franc Platinum Piéfort coin containing more than four ounces of this precious metal! (This coin, along with a 50 Franc Gold Piéfort and a 50 Franc Silver Piéfort will be offered by Paramount later this year.)

Despite their growing popularity, we feel Piéforts have not begun to approach their potential! But this will probably soon change because only recently have Piéforts been widely offered to the collecting public outside of France. With more collectors and investors discovering the advantages of owning Piéforts, there will undoubtedly be a strong demand for all past, present, and future issues as these people attempt to expand their holdings. When that happens — watch out!

We have already noticed a strong demand for Piéforts. For the last two years, our offerings of the then current Piéfort coins and sets have brought a huge response resulting in numerous sold-outs. We can only see this continuing.

Remember, only French Piéforts offer the following:

1. Very low mintages
2. High intrinsic value
3. Beauty
4. Historical significance
5. And most important of all, the opportunity to get in on the ground floor on what could be the best kept numismatic secret of the century — the unbelievable potential of Piéforts!

In keeping with tradition and with French law, France will once again offer Piéfort coins this year. Available through Paramount will be 50 Franc platinum, 50 Franc gold, and 50 Franc silver Piéfort coins. Weight, fineness and mintage of these three coins are as follows:

1979 Piéfort Coins

Denomination	Diameter	Metal	Weight	Fineness	Mintage
50 Francs	41 mm	Platinum	123 grams	.999 fine	30
50 Francs	41 mm	Gold	102 grams	.920 fine	400
50 Francs	41 mm	Silver	60 grams	.925 fine	2250

Price and ordering information will be announced by Paramount in the near future. It is suggested that interested collectors *not* already receiving Paramount's modern issue brochures write and ask to receive the 1979 Piéfort brochure as soon as it is available.

Naturally, the future performance of any coin, including Piéforts, cannot be predicted. While we do believe Piéforts offer the collector an opportunity seldom encountered, we neither predict nor guarantee their performance. ■

The 1979 50 Franc Piéfort coin features Augustin Dupre's popular design depicting Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. This design was first used in 1795 and like France's Piéfort coinage, continues a proud tradition of numismatic art and elegance.

Piéfort coinage is set apart from coins struck for circulation by its double thickness. But being double thick is only one difference. Piéforts also offer high intrinsic value, tiny mintages and flawless quality.

THE MODERN OLYMPICS

The 1956 Games in Melbourne

Third in a Series
by
Helen Price

In this upsidedown land at the bottom of the world, where the north is lush and tropic and the south is icy cold, the Aussies began their preparations for the 1956 Olympic Games in Melbourne.

That the Games were ever held at all is truly remarkable. War clouds hung heavy over the Suez Canal and Hungary, and uppermost in everyone's mind was the spectre of a major war. Consequently, when the International Olympic Committee — after much deliberation — chose Melbourne as the site of the 1956 Olympic Games, it was something of a shock. The strict quarantine laws held by the Australian Government prohibited the staging of any equestrian events. That meant bending the rigid I.O.C. rules — a most reluctant decision on the part of the Committee — to permit the equestrian sports to be held in another country. They finally selected Stockholm.

Still another obstacle presented itself. The indignant Cricket Grounds trustees would not tolerate the sacrilege of tearing up their turf. In all, the Melbourne Olympics was peppered with a series of disputes: From hassles over television coverage to threats of non-participation by the Dutch Committee; from the withdrawal by the People's Republic of China to the pull-out by Egypt and Lebanon.

The arguments mounted, sending Avery Brundage, President of the I.O.C., flying out to investigate. "We are dead against any country using the Games for political purposes, whether right or wrong," he said, "The Olympics are competitions between individuals and not nations."

One author, in writing about the Olympic Games, describes 1956 as "the year of disgrace".

A few months later when the squabbling had ceased and the countless disputes had been settled, the Executive Director of the Games, General William Bridgeford, finally growled to some nearby reporters: "The corner is turned. We now can look the world straight in the bloody eye. Let's hav a drink of gin!"

It was the first time the Olympic Game were held outside the Norther Hemisphere.

"The Olympics Movement tends t bring together in a radiant union a the qualities which guide mankin to perfection."

Brilliant sunshine and blue skies greete the opening of the Games at the Melbour Cricket Grounds. There were 103,0 people on hand for the Openi Ceremonies. There were also 103,000 at t Closing Ceremonies. And 103,000 for ea day of the track and field competition between. For a country whose enti population would not exceed that of Ne York state, these were remarkab turnouts.

One of the biggest cheers on Openi Day was for the Hungarians, prompti the results board statement: "The Olympi Movement tends to bring together in radiant union all the qualities which gui mankind to perfection."

Perhaps the outstanding athletic figu of the 1956 Games was Bobby J Morrow, the American sprinter. Twent one years old, the lanky Texan impress everyone with the margin by which he w his titles. In the 100 meters, the timi showed Morrow and his runner-up to the same time of 10.5 seconds. But t photo-finish timings proved Morrow to in front by 0.1 second. He went on to win t 200 meters, then finally achieved ultimate goal of a third gold sprint medal the 4x100 meters relay.

Britain's first Olympic gold medal si 1932 proved hard to come by. It was cl

that their Chris Brasher was the winner in the steeplechase. But then it was announced that Hungary's Sandor Rozsnyoi was the real winner though he clearly had finished 2.4 seconds behind Brasher. A little later on the news filtered out that Brasher had been disqualified. He was accused of hindering Ernst Larsen, a Norwegian, while crossing a hurdle. It was a full 3 hours later before Brasher's appeal was recognized, thus delaying his victory ceremony until the next day.

Though no Australian males won any gold medals, two Aussie women proved their mettle. Betty Cuthbert of Sydney (biographical highlights elsewhere in this issue) won the 100 meters and 200 meters, and made a tremendous sprint on the final leg of the 4x100 meters, overcoming a British team. Running on the same relay team with Cuthbert was Shirley Strickland who took the 80 meters.

The Melbourne Games even produced an element of romance when Harold Connolly, the U.S. hammer-throwing champion, met and fell in love with discus winner, Olga Fikotova of Czechoslovakia. They later married.

Probably the outstanding event of every Olympics is the marathon. At Melbourne it was won by a 36 year old Frenchman, Alain Mimoun after having been denied victory on three previous occasions in the 1948 and 1952 Games. It was his last marathon and his winning time was 2 hours 25 minutes.

One of the highlights of the swimming meets was the 1,500 meters pitting Australian Murray Rose and Japan's Tsuyoshi Yamanaka against American George Green. He had previously set a new world record of 17 minutes 52.9 seconds in his heat. Green led unti the 850-meter mark, when Rose, in a sudden burst, moved away. Yamanaka counter-attacked in the final two lengths but it wasn't enough. Rose became the first swimmer since Johnny Weissmuller to take two Olympic titles.

In boxing two Americans came through. James Boyd took the light heavyweight and Pete Rademacher beat Lev Mukhin of the U.S.S.R. in the first round. His punches left the spectators literally reeling.

When the final day drew to a close, the tally showed the Soviets claiming 84 medals, 32 of them gold, while the U.S. took 74 medals, 33 of them gold.

After the sound of trumpets had faded; after the Olympic flag was lowered, the Olympic torch flickered for a brief moment, then died.

The Melbourne Olympics had ended. ■

Nation	First	Second	Third
U.S.S.R.	32	28	24
U.S.A.	33	24	17
Australia	13	7	13

References: **"The Olympic Games" — by Killanin & Rodda**
"The Story of the Olympic Games" — by John Kieran & Arthur Daley
"The Olympic Games Handbook" — by David Chester

Owing to severe quarantine laws in Australia, the horse events were held in Stockholm; the first time the International Olympic Committee allowed any event to be split from the main Games.

U.S. athletes brought home 33 gold medals from the 16th Olympic Games in Melbourne, Australia.

THE NEW ANTHONY $1 COIN

by
Stella B. Hackel
Director of the Mint

As Director of the Mint for more than a year I would say the most significant legislative event for the Mint during my brief time in office was the overwhelming approval by Congress of the new Susan B. Anthony $1 coin. The United States Mint plans to release the Anthony $1 coin nationwide in July. The new coin promises to play a significant and beneficial role in the Nation's currency-coinage system. Its bulky predecessor, the Eisenhower $1 coin, minted from 1971 through 1978, never achieved widespread acceptance and usage by the American people.

For a brief legislative history of the coin: on April 17, 1978, Secretary of the Treasury W. Michael Blumenthal transmitted to Congress a proposal to authorize the issuance of a smaller, lighter dollar coin to replace the existing $1 coin, first authorized by Congress in 1970, in replacement of the 90% silver dollar not minted since 1935. The legislative proposal, which was inspired by a Treasury Department study and confirmed by an independent private consultant firm report, stated that a smaller, lighter dollar coin must be minted to replace the existing $1 coin, in order to achieve wider usage of a $1 coin as a circulating medium of exchange.

Treasury Secretary W. Michael Blumenthal holds one of the new Susan B. Anthony dollar coins scheduled to be released in July. Standing with the Secretary are Treasury Under Secretary Bette Anderson (left) and Director of the Mint Stella B. Hackel (right). (Courtesy of Vano Photography)

The Anthony coin bill was passed in August by the Senate; and thereafter by the House in September by an overwhelming vote of 368 to 38. It was signed into law by the President on October 10, 1978.

In reference to the composition, except for the two minor denominations, the cent and the nickel, all circulating United States coins are made of a cupro-nickel alloy bonded on both sides to a pure copper core. This "sandwich" has been in use since 1965 when the vending industry sought a material which could be used in the existing machines as a substitute for the silver dimes and quarters and which would provide slugging and counterfeiting protection. Overall, it is approximately 90% copper. The unique electrical properties and density of this United States "sandwich" coin make it very difficult to counterfeit or slug.

Further, to prevent the slugging of the new coin by reducing the diameter of the current half dollar, the thickness of the outer cupro-nickel layers was increased. The clad layers will constitute 50% of the total thickness of the coin as compared to one-third in the other coins.

The new coin is 1/3 the weight of the old dollar and 1/3 of the weight of four quarters. It is 40% heavier than the quarter and 20% thicker, with a 10% larger diameter. It is sized between the half dollar and the quarter, with a diameter of just over one inch and a weight of 8.1 grams and bears the same relationship to the quarter as does the quarter to the nickel. It will have the same reeded edge as all other higher denominaton United States coins and in addition, an 11-sided inner border within the outer circular configuration provides easier tactile recognition by the visually handicapped.

In reference to the design, it was just subsequent to the Bicentennial coin period that Frank Gasparro, Mint Chief Engraver, began work on a design for the proposed new coin. The Liberty Head was considered since it had appeared on the first United States Coin minted in 1793 and

The U.S. Mint's Chief Engraver, Frank Gasparro, studies a display of the galvanos of the Susan B. Anthony dollar. Mr. Gasparro utilized the photographs of Miss Anthony shown here as well as many others in designing the obverse of the new dollar.

had appeared in various forms on almost all denominations of United States coinage since that time.

However, as the public became aware of the possibility of minting a smaller dollar coin, its interest in its design became apparent. The public in letters to the Department suggested more than one hundred different famous personalities be so commemorated. Several members of Congress were keenly interested in the design. Congresswoman Mary Rose Oakar of Ohio was the first to introduce legislation calling for the portrait of Susan B. Anthony on the new coin. Later, Ms. Oaker was instrumental in securing strong support for the bill on the floor of the House.

Thus, the new coin honors and commemorates a great American woman, Miss Susan B. Anthony, who devoted her life to magnificent causes — among them, one of immense importance to American women, the right to vote. It is fitting that the nation express its deep appreciation by immortalizing Miss Anthony as the first woman to grace the circulating coinage of this country.

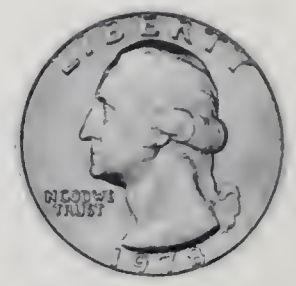
It is true that beautiful female liberty heads have graced our coinage from time to time, and the exquisitely beautiful Miss Liberty originally proposed for the new coin would have made a lovely coin. But far more significant is the meaning and beauty of Miss Anthony's life; and the portrait on the new Anthony coin reflects that depth of character.

The design approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and endorsed by the Fine Arts Commission was the third plaster cast prepared by Mr. Gasparro. The first was considered by the Commission to have beautified Miss Anthony too much; and the second still required deepening of the facial lines in the opinion of the Commission Chairman. The approved version is one which portrays Miss Anthony in mid-life, as distinct from her most widely known photograph taken when she was deep into her eighties.

" . . . an 11-sided inner border . . . provides easier tactile recognition by the visually handicapped."

On the reverse, the House had endorsed a new soaring eagle design, but acceded to the Senate preference for a smaller version of the Apollo II eagle, thus avoiding a conference. With the passage of the Susan B. Anthony legislation imminent, Mr. Gasparro was confronted with a formidable task — to design an Anthony coin in a brief time period so that the Mint could start production early in 1979. On

(Continued on next page)



Frank Gasparro's Liberty design for the small dollar coin was rejected by the House of Representatives in favor of a Susan B. Anthony design.

the evening of the day the Anthony bill passed in the House, I was able to take a galvano of the final design to a victory celebration sponsored by the Congressional Women's Caucus. It was a great success.

"For the first time in Mint history, all one dollar coins will bear a mintmark."

Were such a smaller $1 coin to gain acceptability by the American public, it would be a useful denomination in the United States coinage system. Further, at a cost of 3¢ with a service life of 15 years, it would offer substantial cost savings, by replacing some of the demand for the one dollar notes, costing 1.8¢ with the life in circulation of about 18 months. There are nearly three billion $1 notes in circulation, with 60% of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing production being $1 notes, 80% of which are replacement notes.

Equally important, cost savings will result to our major retailers, banks and transit companies due to the easier, faster handling of $1 coins as compared to $1 notes. The automatic merchandising industry will be able to offer a far wider range of higher value products to the consumer.

The Mint started production of the Anthony dollar coin on December 13, 1978 in Philadelphia. We plan to produce 500 million coins prior to initial release in July. The circulating new $1 coin is being produced not only at the Philadelphia Mint but also at the Denver Mint and San Francisco Assay Office. For the first time in Mint history, all one dollar coins will bear a mintmark. In years past those produced in Denver had a "D" mark and those produced in San Francisco bore an "S" mark. Now, in addition, the Philadelphia coins will bear the "P" mark not seen on any United States coin since the Jefferson nickel series of 1942 through 1945.

The San Francisco Assay Office will be minting the Anthony proof dollar as well as the other proof coins for the 1979 Proof Coin Sets. The 1979 Uncirculated Coin Sets will include the Denver Anthony dollar and the Philadelphia Anthony dollar, along with other five denominations produced at each of these Mints. It will not be possible to include the San Francisco dollar in the 1979 Uncirculated Coin Sets since the packaging materials, of necessity, had been obtained prior to the passage of the Anthony dollar legislation.

We who promoted the bill are determined that the new coin circulate, and become a useful part of the Nation's coinage system. For that, we need the complete cooperative effort of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve System, which fortunately has been agreed upon at the very highest levels of both federal agencies.

Treasury really needs the Federal Reserve System in this undertaking. The Mint only produces coinage — it does not distribute it. It is the Federal Reserve System, through its 37 banks, which is the circulation system for new coins and currency. Coins flow from the Mint to the Federal Reserve System and from there to commercial banks, which in turn distribute them to retail merchants, other banks, and the public.

The Mint looks forward to release of the new coin as a highlight in our history. In contrast to the Eisenhower $1 coin and the Kennedy half dollar, we fully expect and are confident that the Anthony $1 coin will succeed, in terms of functional acceptance by the American people and universal circulation in the marketplace. ■

COLLECTOR'S GLOSSARY

GALVANO: A copper shell, or electroplate, made from the final plaster cast of a coin's design. The galvano is used to produce a "hub", which in turn is used to produce the master dies.

AUSTRALIA'S GOLDEN GIRL

Blonde and pert Betty Cuthbert captured the hearts of the Australian crowd at the 1956 Melbourne Olympics. She anchored the Australian sprint team that broke the world's record with a 44.5 performance, winning her a third gold medal.

She was the world's most outstanding female sprinter. At eighteen she sprinted her way to three gold medals in Melbourne and took her fourth one in Tokyo at twenty-six. Said Cuthbert of her acclaim: "I've been invited to visit the Queen, and I've met people who have achieved so much in other fields. I feel the respect of people, you see, and it makes me feel good inside."

Since the age of five, she had lived with her parents in the Sydney suburb of Ermington where her father had a nursery. Her performance in the Melbourne Games catapulted her into a national heroine, a role she soon grew to detest. She disliked the attention and adulation heaped on her by an adoring public. She wanted desperately to quit athletics. By the time the Olympics opened in Rome four years later, running had become nothing more than a chore. Yet behind all the resentment she felt an obligation, a responsibility.

In Rome the picture changed. Betty Cuthbert tore a muscle in her leg. For twelve glorious months she did only those things she had always longed to do — those things that a schedule of rigid training had always denied her.

She explained the change that started to evidence itself later:

> ". . . Then I began to feel uneasy, as if something was missing . . . the competition or the winning . . . I needed a feeling of accomplishment . . ."

Four years later in Tokyo she astounded everyone by winning the 400-meters race. But it came as no surprise to her. Deep inside she knew she was going to win that race. She won it because she felt it was God's plan for her.

Betty Cuthbert proved to be a more than worthy successor to her compatriot, Marjorie Jackson. Cuthbert equalled Jackson's Helsinki record in the 100 meters and lopped three-tenths of a second off her 200 meters record. She and Shirley Strickland gave Australia the foundation of an unbeatable relay team, and in recordbreaking time they won the gold. ■

Released in October, 1956, these stamps (shown enlarged) were issued to commemorate the 16th Olympic Games held in Melbourne from November 22 to December 8th.

To call Paramount's STAMP, COIN or CURRENCY experts, just dial 513—836-8641.

It's the ONE number you need for collectibles.

THE LIBERTY SEATED SERIES: RICH IN RARITIES

by
Kamal Ahwash, N.L.G.

Editor's note: Kamal Ahwash, past-president of the Liberty Seated Collectors Club and Professional Numismatist, has been studying and researching the Liberty Seated series of United States coinage for many years. This article is reprinted by permission of the author and Coin World.

1.

2.

1. The superimposed arrow points out the partial drapery on Miss Liberty's arm on this 1854 With Arrows quarter.
2. "Large O" and "Huge O" mintmarks on the 1854-O Liberty Seated quarter are shown here. The O mintmark was used by the New Orleans Mint.

There are a number of great rarities in the Liberty Seated series of coinage. There are re-cut dates, overdates, mintmark size differences and others that are rare simply because of low mintages.

The first one we will talk about is the 1854-O quarter with "Large O" and "Huge O" mintmarks. The "Large O" is not rare in circulated condition, but is quite scarce in nice Uncirculated condition. On the other hand, the "Huge O" is quite scarce in any condition.

The discovery piece was in a private sale from New Netherlands. The first auctioned piece was lot 647 in the Gilhousen Sale, in Good condition. It was bid in at $350. Several other "Huge O" pieces, from Good to Fine, have appeared in recent auctions. The best specimen I have ever seen or heard of was one in Extremely Fine which I sold to a Southwestern collector.

Scott's catalogue lists a "Small O" variety. I've never seen, nor heard of another. Frankly, I wonder if the "Small O" variety even exists. The cataloguer of that auction may not have known the differences between the mintmark sizes and may have mistakenly listed the "Large O" as a "Small O" simply because it appeared smaller than the "Huge O".

Next we have an 1854 With Arrows quarter. This specimen has part of the drapery under the arm missing as the result of die polishing. This is the only specimen I've seen of the particular die state. Anyone having any, please contact me. I'd like to take a census of these pieces.

Some other Liberty Seated quarter rarities are the 1856-S Large over Small S, 1848 doubled date, 1873 open and closed 3's etc.

Next we'll look at a few Liberty Seated dimes. The first one is an 1856/56-O. There are two different varieties of this re-punched date. On one variety, the fainter date is below the final date, on the other variety the fainter date is above the final punched date. I consider these varieties to be R-7's in Uncirculated condition.

Another very rare variety in the Liberty

Seated dime series is the 1843/1843. The entire date is re-punched. The 1, 8 and 3 are re-punched down and the 4 is re-punched to the right. There are a number of reasons why a die had the date re-punched.

Sometimes the date wasn't located exactly where it was desired, sometimes individual digits were not perfectly aligned with other digits, and sometimes the surface of the die had become so worn or polished away during use that the date was "touched up" by being re-punched.

The 1843/1843 Liberty Seated dime variety has shown up in the following sales: Merkin April 1966 sale, lot 137; lot 1568 of the 11/54 Dupont Sale; 1945 WGC Sale, lot 524 and possibly a few I've missed. I consider it to be quite rare.

The Liberty Seated half dime series also has its rarities. Let's start with the 1843/1843 A-1, V6a variety. The entire date was re-punched above the first punching so that each of the digits shows a partial image below the final punch. I consider this variety to be quite rare, probably an R-7.

The 1844 half dime also has a scarce re-punched date variety. The 1 was first punched too high and was corrected by punching it again in a lower position. The 8 was first punched much lower than it should have been and the second punch was raised and aligned with the second punch of the 1. The first 4 was punched a bit low and to the right, then re-punched in line with the 1 and the 8.

Also quite scarce is the 1847 Liberty Seated half dime with re-punched 18. The first punch shows below the final digit.

So much for now. Anyone wishing to discuss any of these varieties, or anyone having anything to add to them, please contact me. ■

Collector's Glossary

With Arrows: Arrows were added to U.S. half dimes, dimes, quarters and half dollars in 1853, 1854, and 1855 to denote a reduction in weight.

R-7: Commonly quoted rarity estimates follow the scale established by Dr. William Sheldon in his "Early American Cents". R-7 means 4 to 12 pieces known.

Valentine: D.W. Valentine published the definitive book on U.S. half dimes in 1931. Kam Ahwash and others helped to produce the revised 1975 edition.

Re-cut Date: A date showing evidence of having been re-cut at the die stage.

3.

4.

5.

3. Shown here are two varieties of the 1856/56-O Liberty Seated dime. The top date shows faint remains of the first punched 56 below the final date. In the lower photo the faint 56 is clearly seen above the final date.

4. The date portion of this 1843 Liberty Seated dime shows the re-punched date.

5. The 1843/1843 Liberty Seated half dime. This variety is not one of the known varieties listed in Valentine's book.

THE RESTORATION OF A FURNITURE TREASURE FROM SAN FRANCISCO'S OLD MINT

by
Mary T. Brooks
former U.S. Mint Director

The story of the restoration of the Old Mint in San Francisco would not be complete without the tale of the furniture — handcarved more than a hundred years ago to furnish the Mint's offices.

The furniture carved for the Old San Francisco Mint was forgotten until we found it in storage in the basement of the new Philadelphia Mint. In a corner, amidst barrels of oil, rolls of metal, cables, and machinery, we found a wretched display of old blackened mahogany chairs and couches. The frames had long since given up trying to provide the moorings for the black leather upholstery which had shriveled, cracked and disgorged its hog-hair padding. Drawers were missing from the desks; legs of chairs had been broken and lost; stuffing was coming through the horsehair coverings; and springs were protruding from the seats and backs of the chairs and settees.

The Superintendent's office at the U.S. Mint in San Francisco as it appeared approximately 1874. Note the photographs, clock and furniture.

Beneath the grime, the hidden beauty and value of the solid mahogany furniture was apparent. A number of carvings signalled that we had a valuable find. Close examination of the tops of the chairs and settees revealed that two seals were the 13 Stars and Stripes, with a third showing an intertwined "U.S.", which looked like a dollar sign.

A HISTORY LESSON

A handwritten letter to the Secretary of the Treasury William A. Richardson was found during our research into the history of the furniture. Dated April 11, 1874, the letter was penned by architect A.B. Mullett. In his letter Mullett included drawings and bids from several firms for the construction of the furniture, and recommended to Secretary Richardson that the firm of John B. Luchsinger & Son be given the contract. The winning bid for the construction of the entire collection of Santa Domingo Mahogany furniture was $15,121.

The furniture survived the San Francisco earthquake and fire of April 1906, as well as the journey back to the East Coast and banishment to the basement of the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia. The articles had fallen victim to the changing fashion of interior decorating and suffered decades of neglect in storage vaults and basements.

I immediately sent the collection of 1870's Mint furniture to be restored to its original condition.

NEW HOME — OLD HOME

I furnished my Washington, D.C. office with some of the restored 19th Century pieces. Our appraisers valued the items at $47,000.00, while the Smithsonian's expert said the furniture was priceless. Armed with this evaluation, plus Mullett's letter we held a press conference to unveil our treasure. After the unveiling, we celebrated with a party for the First Lady and the Cabinet Wives.

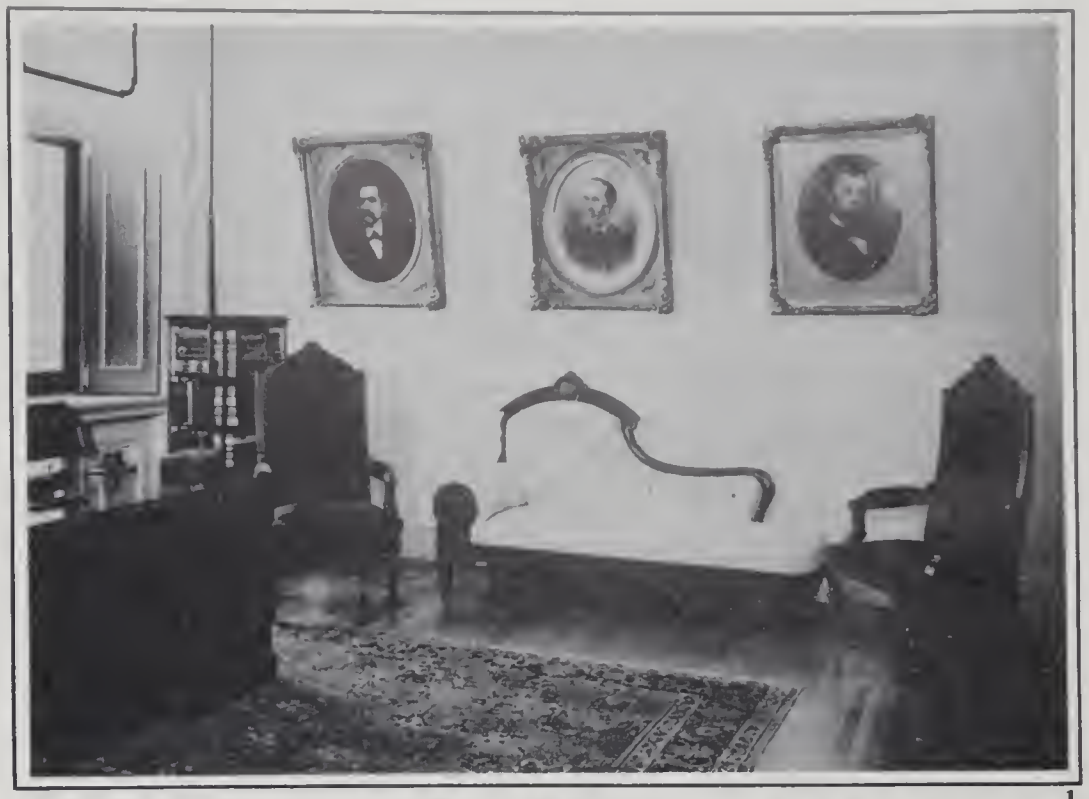
Some of the furniture is still in use in Washington, D.C. in the offices of

Treasury Department officials. My office was added to the historical tour of the Treasury Building, where we proudly display the antique furniture. I am very pleased to have saved these treasures from the darkness of the Philadelphia Mint's basement.

We received the deed to the Old Mint building in San Francisco while the collection was being restored on the East Coast. A circa 1876 photograph of the San Francisco Mint's Superintendent's office was located and, to our joyous suprise, our furniture was prominently displayed. We immediately decided to restore the office to its original position and condition. Somehow we found the unusual clock which rested on a shelf behind the Superintendent's desk. On its face, the motto read, "Time Is Money". Additional searching produced the pictures and frames that hung on the wall in the 1876 photograph of the office. Unfortunately, we could not discover the names of the distinguished looking gentlemen. We had the photograph of the Superintendent's office enlarged and had it hung over the fireplace. We then positioned the furniture to replicate the 1876 photograph. Our labor of love was complete.

The story of the furniture and the old building was like having a hold on a strand of wool from a skein that unravels a tapestry of history. When I look at the old Superintendent's office today, I believe I see ghosts from the glamorous past of the Gold Rush Days.

(to be continued)



1.

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1. The restored Superintendent's office.
2. Mary Brooks proudly displays a restored chair. Note the shield atop the chair.
3. The 1874 photograph was enlarged and placed above the fireplace.

OUR COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS:

The Columbian Series

(1st In a Series)
by
Helen Price

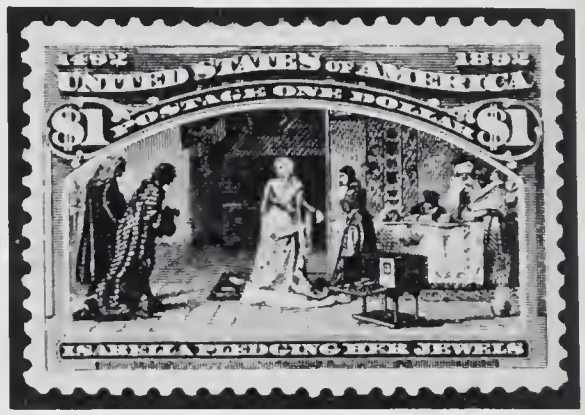
On January 2, 1893, post offices throughout the United States placed on sale the new — the first — commemorative stamps. It was called the Columbian Series.

Commemorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, the now-famous Columbian issue of 15 stamps marked the final contribution of the American Bank Note Co. to that early period of United States postage stamps. Since that time, with few exceptions, U. S. stamps have been printed by the U. S. Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

Today few series are more in demand by United States collectors than the "Columbians".

Pursuant to the issuance of the first Commemorative Stamps, the Third Assistant Postmaster General, on November 20, 1892, stated in his report:

> "During the past summer the determination was reached by the Department to issue, during the progress of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, a special series of adhesive postage stamps of such a character as would help to signalize the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. This course was in accordance with the practice of other great postal administrations of occasions of national rejoicing..."



An enlarged photo of the $1 Columbian stamp (Scott #241). Notice the layout of the design elements remains the same throughout the series.

With two exceptions the principal feature of the Columbian stamps was the pictorial illustration of some scene in the life of Christopher Columbus that had some bearing on the discovery of America. The two exceptions to this pattern are stamps showing a profile of Columbus and bearing portraits of Queen Isabella and Columbus.

It is particularly interesting to note that among postal officials there was a great awareness of stamp collectors and their potential source of revenue. Even at that early date, people with little or no knowledge of investments lost no time making large purchases of stamps to tuck away for the future.

As stated above, all of the Columbian stamps were printed by the American Bank Note Co., and it was assumed that all were printed from plates containing 200 subjects. This was an erroneous assumption as proven by Prof. L.L. Steimley of the University of Illinois when he discovered that only the One Cent and Two Cent stamps came in sheets of 200; all other values were printed in sheets of 100 stamps, then cut into panes of 50 before being shipped out to post offices.

The Columbian commemorative stamps were the last U.S. postal issues to be produced by the American Bank Note Co. With few exceptions, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, D.C. has printed our stamps since 1893.

All values of the Columbian Series exist imperforate; however, they were not so issued regularly.

The first date of release of the Columbian stamps was January 2, 1893 in numerous cities throughout the country. Since the stamps were issued to commemorate the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, that city became the most important one as first day covers were concerned. Accordingly, one is led to believe that on January 2, 1893 the Columbians went on sale in Chicago, whereas in truth they were not on sale until the following day, January 3rd. To substantiate this, we quote from the *Chicago Tribune* of January 4, 1893:

> "About $300,000 worth of the new Columbian postage stamps were put on sale at the P.O. yesterday morning and at 4:30 P.M. exactly $35,822.50 worth had been sold."
> And further ". . . like the old Athenians who were always in search of something new, Chicago people thronged the corridors of the P.O. yesterday eager to secure Columbian souvenir stamps. All sorts and conditions of men, women and children fell in line before the various stamp windows. Of course the stamp collectors were there — that goes without saying."

The stamps were executed on steel from line engravings.

In the upper left and right-hand corners are "1492" and "1892" respectively. Underneath in a waved line are the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA", below which are the words of denomination. Example: "POSTAGE TWO CENTS". "POSTAGE ONE DOLLAR", etc. Arabic numerals of value are on either side. Below is the scene surrounded by a plain white frame with curved top, covering nearly all of the stamp. Example: On the one cent stamp is "COLUMBUS IN SIGHT OF LAND", from a painting by William H. Powell. This is enclosed in a circle. An Indian woman with child is on the left; an Indian chief is on the right. Both figures are sitting. The stamp color is Antwerp Blue.

A further example: The one dollar stamp pictures "ISABELLA PLEDGING HER JEWELS", from a painting by Munoz Degrain. Stamp color: Rose Salmon.

All-told, there were 16 denominations of the Columbian Commemorative stamp: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 30 and 50 cents; $1, 2, 3, 4, 5 dollar stamps.

In future issues of the Paramount Journal we will attempt to cover the various issues of Commemorative stamps in the order in which they were issued. ■

References: **"United States Postage Stamps, Philatelic Affairs Division" — U. S. Postal Service**
"United States Postage Stamps of the 19th Century" — by Lester Brookman

COURTESY: COIN WORLD LIBRARY

Collector's Glossary

Imperforate: Having no holes; unpierced. Imperforate stamps are those without perforation between the individual stamps in the sheet.

Pane: The unit into which a full sheet of stamps is divided before sale at the Post Office.

Scott #231

Scott #232

Scott #233

Scott #234

Scott #235

Scott #236

Scott #237

Scott #240

Scott #242

Scott #243

Scott #244

HEADS AND TALES

St. Louis ANA Convention Plans

by
Thomas V. Haney, N.L.G.
Former Numismatic Editor
of *The New York Times*

The American Numismatic Association and the Missouri Numismatic Society have had some problems in arranging for the 1979 national coin convention this year while St. Louis is observing the 75th anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. But the show itself won't be delayed as was the Exposition which should have been held in 1903 to observe the centennial of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France.

Resulting from a mix-up in scheduling, a compromise involving ANA, the Professional Numismatists Guild, and the Cervantes Convention and Exhibit Center had to be worked out. As finally approved by all three, Saturday, July 28, will be devoted to the bourse, open to all approved bourse dealers and their invited guests.

The committee, headed by Bernice "Bink" Stevenson as general chairman and David L. Cooper, her assistant, emphasizes that during this first day, Saturday, July 28, the only official activity will be the bourse. It will be composed of 293 dealers that have been approved well in advance by the ANA board and who pay substantial fees for their spaces during the six days.

The bourse will not be open to the general public on Saturday but participating dealers will be permitted to invite customer guests. Collectors who wish to attend the bourse that day should contact a dealer with whom they have done business and request a printed invitation. The bourse will be housed in the Convention Center, Delmar Blvd. between 7th and 9th Streets in downtown St. Louis.

The official opening of the ANA 88th anniversary convention — the formal ribbon cutting ceremony — is scheduled for 12 noon on Sunday, July 29. During that day, and the next four, activities wil follow a close time schedule that is being se up at this writing.

A new plan of scheduling activities wa tried out last year and proved so popula that it is being repeated this year in St Louis. In the main, the bourse and exhibit will dominate the noon until evening hours; business meetings, trips anc specialized group meetings will be scheduled in the forenoon; and auctior sessions, the educational forum and socia events will be evening activities.

Exhibits of unusual interest are being planned, both by individuals and at the behest of the convention committee. One that can be announced now is the Aubrey Bebee 1913 Liberty Head nickel, one of only five known to exist. This is the specimen that the late and the colorful J.V. McDermott owned and circulated so freely at conventions and meetings prior to his death in 1966.

When asked what the coin was worth, "Mac" would reply, "I just turned down an offer of $XXXX for it." True, the dollar figure varied from time to time, but certainly never exceeded one-tenth of today's valuation.

Anyone thinking of entering an exhibit at this prestigious numismatic event should request an application form and copy of the rules from exhibit chairman James S. Moores, P.O. Box 265, Collinsville, Ill. 62234.

Some main events of the convention are scheduled, and the advance registration cards are available for adults and juniors.

The Alfonso J. Cervantes Convention and Exhibition Center will house the bourse, exhibits, and other convention-related features.

Regular convention goers know the value of pre-registration which avoids the standing in line at the registration counter. They know, too, that guards will not allow them to pass the registration area without a badge. Juniors should request both cards, in case they want to attend some of the adult activities. Obtain cards from ANA Headquarters, P.O. Box 2366, Colorado Springs, CO. 80901. Hotel reservation cards are available also and should be processed soon to get the type and location of room desired.

Among special events for the Young Numismatists are a tour of the Mercantile Money Museum and the Cahokie Mounds State Historical Site on Monday; a Riverfront-in-Review Tour on Tuesday; and an Awards Breakfast at 9 a.m. Wednesday. There are special classes open to juniors in the competitive exhibits (restricted to ANA Junior Members) and a few other events yet to be scheduled. Juniors may participate in most adult activities, also, including the closing banquet at 9 p.m. Thursday.

The always popular Educational Forum, in which St. Louisans Eric P. Newman, Peter Gaspar and Joseph Vacca and ANA governor Charles O'Donnell will take part, will be Wednesday evening. A several session auction of about 3,000 choice and varied items will be conducted by New England Rare Coin Auctions of Boston, Mass.

Another crowd-pleaser is the seminar held by the ANA Certification Service on detecting counterfeit and altered coins. Using their ever expanding slide library, ANACS authenticators make this a very interesting as well as instructive session.

M and M World Travel Service of Schaumburg, Ill. 60194, will make travel arrangements from any point to and from the convention and also keeps up to the minute convention information available. Its motto: One Call Does All. Dial (toll free) 800-323-4742. In Illinois, call collect 312-894-2455. ■

Bernice "Bink" Stevenson is the General Chairman of the Convention.

Eric P. Newman, distinguished numismatic author and researcher, will participate in the Convention's Educational Forum.

Stouffer's Riverfront Towers will function as the ANA's 1979 Convention Headquarters. This photo was taken by Pat Black from the famous St. Louis Arch.

Photographs courtesy the ANA and Pat Black.

COLLECTOR'S HOTLINE

advance information for collectors

FRANCE

The 1979 Fleurs de Coin sets: Soon Available ... features the magnificent 50 Franc silver coin ... TINY mintage Piéforts - silver, gold and platinum - sure to be popular: Tiny mintages, unique edge designs, plus hefty precious metal content.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

10 Crown Proof silver plus 100 Crown Proof gold coins celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the Investiture of Charles as Prince of Wales ... the FIRST coins in British history to feature both the Heir Apparent and the current reigning Monarch ... the coin's design personally selected and approved by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II ... Mintages strictly limited to 25,000 silver Proofs and 10,000 gold Proofs.

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD

To honor and aid the International Year of the Child, Proof silver, Proof gold and double-thick Piéforts will be issued by numismatically important nations ... mintages will be unusually low ... deluxe cases designed and produced by world-famous Cartiers jewelers ... an unexcelled example of international cooperation.

JAMAICA

Three Proof coins honor the historic 10th Anniversary of the 1969 Investiture of Prince Charles ... the $25 Proof silver is the largest and heaviest sterling silver coin ever issued ... the $250 Proof gold coin contains exactly 1.25 Troy ounces of pure gold ... the $100 Proof gold coin contains more pure gold than most coins of similar denomination ... all three coins portray Prince Charles wearing the Investiture Regalia ... a first in numismatics.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Hail the Kings of England ... a series of silver $25 and gold $50 Proof coins ... each coin honors one House of British Kings: The House of Tudor, the House of York, etc. and portrays the Kings of that House ... the $25 silver Proofs are 45 mm and 800 grains, the $50 gold Proofs are 27 mm and 175 grains ... mintages limited to 5,000 sets each of the gold and the silver Proofs.

ASK PARAMOUNT

Q. Why was the $1 gold coin increased in diameter in 1854?

Mrs. E.N.
Lake Charles, La.

A. The one dollar gold piece was introduced in 1849 with a diameter of 13 millimeters and a weight of 25.8 grains. After its introduction, the one dollar gold coin was found to be too small to conveniently handle. In 1854, the diameter was increased to 15 millimeters with the weight remaining constant at 25.8 grains.

It is interesting to note that the Mint was testing methods of enlarging the gold dollar as early as 1849, when James B. Longacre hand engraved a 16 mm pattern dollar (Judd 115) with a square hole in the center. In 1852, additional holed gold dollars were produced as experimental pieces. These patterns coins are listed in Dr. Judd's comprehensive book on U.S. pattern coinage as J-135, 136, 137, 141, and 145. (See #1)

#1

Q. In a magazine article about stamps, I came across the term "Farley's Follies". Can you tell me what this means?

Dr. D.O.
Green Bay, Wisc.

A. Postmaster General James A. Farley supplied a few imperforate sheets of then current commemorative issues to President Roosevelt and other government officials in 1933-34. The resulting uproar from collectors forced the government to release some 20 stamps in imperforate condition for public sale. Over the years, the supply of these imperforate stamps has continually decreased. Prices today are strong and rising. (See #2)

#2

Q. I purchased a 1976 Turks and Caicos Islands 100 Crown gold coin when it was first released and I notice that it currently sells for well over the original issue price, which makes me happy. When were the portraits of Queen Victoria actually struck on the coins of Great Britain?

Mr. F.C.
Bakersfield, Cal.

A. Queen Victoria, the last member of the House of Hanover to rule, reigned from 1837 to 1901. The four portraits shown on your coin were struck on the silver Crowns of Great Britain as follows: Young Head, 1839 to 1847; Gothic Head, 1847 to 1853; Jubilee Head, 1887 to 1892; and Veiled Head, 1893 to 1900. (See #3)

#3

Q. What was the first currency issued by the United States?

Mr. H.A.S.
North Platte, Neb.

A. The first currency released by the U.S. government was the Demand Notes of 1861. Released in denominations of $5, $10, and $20, these notes were called "Greenbacks" due to the color of ink used in printing the reverse. Demand Notes are unique in U.S. currency because they alone bear neither the Treasury Seal or the actual names of the Treasurer and Register of the Treasury.

If you have a question concerning stamps, coins, or paper money, please address it to: **Editor, Paramount Journal, One Paramount Plaza, Englewood, Ohio 45322.** Questions of general interest will be published in the "Ask Paramount" column without revealing the author's identity. Please do not send your coins, stamps or currency with your question — send a hand drawing or photocopy. We welcome all inquiries.

WORLD COIN STATUS REPORT

1978 Turks and Caicos Islands Commonwealth Games Coins — All orders have been shipped.
1978 Cayman Islands Proof Sets — All orders have been shipped.
1979 British Virgin Islands Coinage — All orders have been shipped.
1979 Cook Islands $200 Gold Coins — All orders have been shipped.
1979 Turks and Caicos Islands Investiture Coins — Anticipate having all orders shipped by July 1st.
1979 Jamaica Proof Sets and $10 Coins — Anticipate having all orders shipped by July 1st.
1979 Trinidad-Tobago Proof Sets — Anticipate having all orders shipped by July 1st.
1979 Barbados Proof Sets, Uncirculated Sets, and $10 Coins — Anticipate having all orders shipped by July 1st.
1979 Panama 500 Balboas — Anticipate having all orders shipped by July 1st.
1978 Cayman Islands Six Queens Coins — Orders for the single silver coins have been shipped. Gold and 2-coin sets will be shipped by July 1st.
1979 Jamaica Investiture Coins — Anticipate having all gold and silver coins shipped by early July.
1979 Guyana Coinage — Anticipate having all orders shipped by July 1st.
1979 Belize Coinage — Anticipate having all orders for the $100 coin and the Proof Set shipped by July 1st.
World Wildlife Coinage — Anticipate shipping Fiji coins by July 1st. Malawi and Ethiopia coinage will not be available until later.
1979 Panama Proof Coinage — Anticipate shipping will begin July 15th.

This status report was prepared on June 7, 1979.

MODERN FOREIGN COIN DEPARTMENT BUY LIST

1969	Bahamas Proof Set	$ 45.50
1976	Bahamas $100 Proof Coin	650.00
1977	Bahamas $10 Proof Coin	32.00
1977	Bahamas $2 Proof Coin	18.00
1974	Cayman Islands $25 Uncirculated Coin	50.00
1977	Cayman Islands Proof Set	62.00
1970	Cook Islands $1 Proof Coin	55.00
1970	Cook Islands $1 Uncirculated Coin	13.00
1975	Fiji $100 Proof Coin	230.00
1975	Fiji $100 Uncirculated Coin	227.00
1975	Fiji $25 Proof Coin	80.00
1975	Fiji $25 Uncirculated Coin	61.75
1970	Great Britain Millennium Proof Set	12.00
1965	Greece Proof Set	20.00
1970	India Proof Set	26.00
1971	India 10 Rupee Proof Coin	15.00
1971	Jamaica 6-piece Proof Set	48.50
1976	Jamaica 7-piece Proof Set	34.00
1978	Jamaica Proof Set	71.00
1978	Jamaica $10 Proof Coin	32.00
1971	Trinidad-Tobago 6-piece Proof Set	185.00
1977	Trinidad-Tobago Proof Set	$ 64.00
1977	Trinidad-Tobago $10 Proof Coin	29.50
1977	Trinidad-Tobago $5 Proof Coin	20.00
1978	Trinidad-Tobago Proof Set	65.00
1978	Trinidad-Tobago $10 Proof Coin	30.00
1978	Trinidad-Tobago $5 Proof Coin	20.00
1976	Panama 8-piece Proof Set	60.00
1977	Panama 8-piece Proof Set	58.00
1977	Panama 9-piece Proof Set	115.00
1975	Turks and Caicos Islands 100 Crown Proof Coin	170.00
1975	Turks and Caicos Islands 100 Crown Uncirculated Coin	147.00
1975	Turks and Caicos Islands Uncirculated Set	315.00
1976	Turks and Caicos Islands 50 Crown Proof (Bicentennial) Coin	97.50
1976	Turks and Caicos Islands 50 Crown Uncirculated (Bicentennial) Coin	57.50
1975	Turks and Caicos Islands 50 Crown Proof Coin	95.00
1975	Turks and Caicos Islands 25 Crown Proof Coin	43.00
1975	Turks and Caicos Islands 20 Crown Proof Coin	37.50
1975	Turks and Caicos Islands 10 Crown Proof Coin	20.00

All coins must be in their original packaging and completely free from defects.

As the items on the Modern Foreign Coin List are constantly changing, we must restrict this offer to no more than five of any items on the list and reserve the option to return any coins received after our desired inventory level for them has been reached.

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